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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

July 4, 1921, Temperature 79

Barometer 29.79

Rainfall 0.30 inch

Humidity 93.

July 4, 1920, Temperature 79.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921.

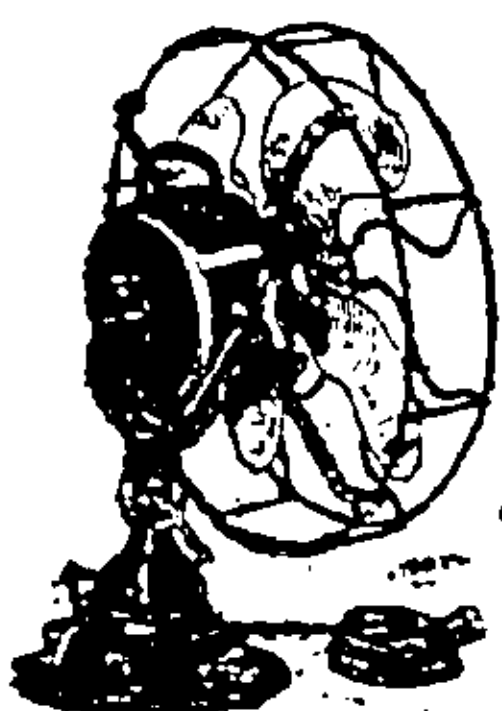
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HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN GLASGOW.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

LONDON, July 3.

An enormous fire broke out in Argyll Street, Glasgow, resulting in damage estimated at £250,000. Two firemen were killed.

LATER.

The fire started in Bowman's stores during the busiest time yesterday evening. It spread very rapidly and roared all night long. Customers and assistants safely fled. The whole block reaching to Miller Street and including warehouses, banks, and the corporation libraries was gutted. The sparks lighted other buildings one of which was damaged to the extent of £12,000. Three firemen were injured. Four hundred workers have been rendered idle.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

STATE OF WAR WITH JAPAN RECOGNISED.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, July 4.

The Morning Post states that France has emphatically declined the renewed proposals of M. Krassin to resume trade relations with Russia and stated that she had no reason to modify her attitude up to the present in spite of M. Krassin's declaration that his government is considering further modification of communist policy.

The Morning Post's Reval correspondent reports that the Soviet has ordered the arrest of all Japanese resident in Russia except the communists. This step is regarded as formal recognition of the existence of a state of war between Japan and Russia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Four cases of plague (two fatal) and one of enteric fever, all Chinese, were reported on Saturday.

H.E. The Governor is distributing medals on the 8th inst. to the Police at 5.30 p.m. at the Central Police Station.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 18, 1921, amounted to 79,017 tons and the sales during the period to 72,155 tons.

Two Chinese arrested yesterday for driving meat vans without drivers' licences, were admitted to police bail of \$5 each. This morning, they failed to appear, and Magistrate Orme ordered their bail to be estreated.

The Bellios Medal with a reward of \$25.00 has been awarded to Chu Fu, a member of the crew of Sanitary Dept. launch for gallantry on the morning of May 13 by jumping into the harbour and saving the life of a married woman named Ho Sze and her female child.

At Saturday afternoon's meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman drew attention to the proposed amendments to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance which would be read a second time on July 14. He said that this was a more important question than that of rent, especially the part relating to back lanes. He urged members to consider the matter and communicate their views to him.

Found wandering in a lane at the back of Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, in the small hours of yesterday morning, a Chinese was charged before Magistrate Orme to-day, at the instance of Sgt. Lane of Tsimshatsui Police Station, with being a rogue and a vagabond, and sentenced to 21 days' hard labour. The defendant admitted that he had been out of work for the past two months, but denied that he was a rogue. He said he was going to see his sister when the police arrested him. The woman whom the defendant alleged was his sister, denied relationship.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Very fine pictures are now screened at the Hongkong Theatre. This afternoon the popular star, Dorothy Phillips appears again in the beautiful drama, "The Talk of the Town," a 6-part play that should not be missed. The comedy, "Kitchen Police," also pictures of recent events from the Screen Magazine, are also given.

TOBACCO DUTY.

TEN THOUSAND CIGARETTES SEIZED.

Ten thousand dutiable cigarettes formed the subject of a charge against two Chinese this morning. Inspector Appleton said that the second man was arrested on the Praya at West Point. The cigarettes, he gave information which led to the arrest of the first man, the alleged owner of the cigarettes, whom he asserted had employed him to help in the landing. Mr. Leo d'Almeida who appeared for the first man asked for a remand to receive instructions. Magistrate Orme fixed the hearing for Wednesday morning, granting bail in the sum of \$150 each.

Inspector Blackman charged another Chinese with the unlawful possession of 500 dutiable "Globe" brand cigarettes in Wanchai. The man, the master of a coal junk, said that he bought the cigarettes from a street stall for the use of his junk. He could not say if duty had been paid on them or not. The Inspector said that when arrested, the defendant said the cigarettes had been taken to Canton and back again. The junk carried coal from Hongkong to Canton regularly, and there was no doubt that the cigarettes were bought cheap in Canton and smuggled into the Colony. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days' hard labour.

FRENCH BANK FAILURE.

"NOTHING FRESH."

"As present," said M. Montargis, local manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine when approached by a China Mail reporter this afternoon, "I have no information to give you; When I have, I will let you know."

Traffic to and from Repulse Bay was impeded for some little time on Friday night through a motor car getting axle deep in a road opening. The P.W.D. had a little job in hand at the junction of Bonham Road and Pokfulam Road; it was duly lighted, but the driver, apparently, cut things too fine and one of the back wheels jammed in the excavation. Help was obtained and the car was able to proceed, not having received any serious damage.

Dressed only in a nightdress, a woman in Grosvenor road, Westminister, S.W., was shut out of her house in the early morning. She had stepped out to get the can of milk and the door flew to behind her. The only other occupant in the house was having a bath and unaware of the circumstances did not answer her knocks. A small crowd collected and the woman was not far from hysterics when the door eventually opened.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2/7 1/8

HOUSE RENTS.

GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CRITICISM.

Severe criticism of the proposed Government Ordinance to restrict landlords from unreasonably increasing rents and turning out tenants for the sake of gain, a China Mail reporter was informed this morning by the Secretary of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, was offered by members at a meeting of the Chamber on Saturday afternoon.

After the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu-pak, had explained fully the meaning of the new Ordinance, a letter on the subject by Mr. Lo Man-kai, was read dealing with (1) Landlords should not be entitled to increase rents until one year after taking possession, this should only apply to new landlords; (2) Landlords should not be allowed to raise rents except, say, after one or two years' tenancy, the increase not to exceed ten per cent of the rent; (3) Landlords desirous of having their houses restored to them should furnish convincing proof that the houses in question will be occupied by themselves or by bona fide persons. He pointed out that the above suggestions, if adopted, would have the effect of checking speculation in property and the rents would automatically return to their normal figure.

The opinion of the members having been invited on the subject, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, after commencing on the public spirit which inspired the introduction of the new Ordinance, pointed out that two things, which were vital to the future prosperity of the Colony, viz. the effect of the Ordinance on house building, and the inevitable sequel, the loss of business and Government revenue, had been overlooked. He suggested that without altering the object of the Ordinance, it could be modified in such a manner as would relieve the injustice to landlords. If house owners were required to secure new houses for their tenants before turning them out, what provision was there for landlords to detain moving tenants until they found new ones? He also held that the Government must consider the lean years of landlords and how much the present thriving condition of the Colony was due to them, and properly adjust the scale of justice before passing the Ordinance. In his opinion, the fixing of a period of, say, one year before landlords could raise rents, and the forbidding of increases in excess of five or ten per cent, would be materially effective in preventing speculation.

Mr. M. K. Lo could not understand why the Government should prefer December 31, 1920 instead of June 30, 1921 as the date on which the standard rent should be fixed. He advocated the latter date as the more reasonable to house owners. It was true that the new Ordinance was drafted from the law in England, but in the United Kingdom the Government had to protect the wives and children of those who took part in the great war.

Mr. Chan Hui said that if the Government really had the interest of the public at heart, why did it not reduce the upset price of the Old Post Office site so that houses could be built on it and thus relieve the housing problem? Again, having muzzled the landlords, what was there in the Ordinance to prevent the principal tenants of houses from charging exorbitant rents from their sub-tenants? The Chairman gathered that it desired to have the Ordinance adjusted so that the landlords would not be excessively prejudiced. He suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the Ordinance as it now stood. A committee of ten nominated by him was unanimously accepted.

Owing to the interruption of communication with outside ports in consequence of the present hostilities between the Cantonese and Kwangsi troops, and owing to the uprising of other independent troops organised by the Kwangsi people against Lu Yung-shan, coal miners in Fu Yuen and Ho Yuen districts (Kwangsi) have stopped work and the different coal fields are now practically deserted by the workers. By order of the Kwangsi militarists, the coal merchants are prohibited from selling their coal to outsiders, except to the militarists for military purposes. On account of these difficulties and the present troubled times, the coal merchants have also suspended business for the time being, says the Canton Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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RESS "MINTU" Sun Topees, special Composition Body covered with fine White Drill, White Puggaree, Leather Chinstrap and Lined Collar Headband and Binding. TODAY'S PRICE \$10 Each.

THE "DURBAR" Sun Topees, Light Composition Body covered White Satin Dress, White Mesh Puggaree, Leather Chinstrap Headband and Binding. 2 Vents each side. TODAY'S PRICE \$12 Each.

THE "FEATHERWIGHT" Sun Topees, very fine light Cock-lined Body, covered superior quality White Drill, White Mesh Puggaree, soft Leather Headband Chinstrap and Binding. TODAY'S PRICE \$17 Each.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, July 2nd.
The proposed extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for three months, during which time the question of subsequent renewal may be discussed by the Empire's statesmen and their peoples, was referred to Tokyo.

Reuter learns that the view is now held that the Alliance continues in force for a year after July 15th, its tenth anniversary. It is recalled that Great Britain and Japan last July jointly initiated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the Alliance, in the event of renewal, will be altered in conformity with the Covenant of the League. This intimation is not now regarded as a denunciation of the Treaty, and, therefore, the proposed extension of the Alliance until October is not necessary.

Misapprehensions regarding the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance have been cleared up by Reuter, who has been informed that the Anglo-Japanese Note sent to the League of Nations last July was regarded by the Law Officers of the Government of Great Britain as constituting a denunciation of the Treaty, which would accordingly expire on July 15th. Hence, the proposed extension of its operation for three months to allow discussions regarding the future.

Japan, at the time, dissented from the view. The British Law Officers and the Dominions were perfectly cognizant of the position, which continued till a day or two ago, when the Lord Chancellor reversed the previous decision of the other Law Officers.

The question of extension for three months has, therefore, been dropped, and the Treaty, even if denounced on July 15th, automatically continues for a year.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that "the sudden discovery of the Government's legal advisers that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty does not require renewal may not make much difference to the actual future policy of the Empire, but it clearly greatly alters the immediate issue before the Imperial Conference. The Government should have been quite clear about the legal position of the treaty long before the conference met."

The *Observer* becomes the proponent of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, affording a valuable respite to the necessary mature consideration, and the paper simultaneously warns against pre-emption and evasion of the issues which must be faced. The journal recommends the adoption of a new pact including the United States, failing which the newspaper is of the opinion that the renunciation of the Alliance, which is the most valuable bridge between the East and the West, will be fraught with the gravest dangers for the internal unity of the Empire and the peace of the world.

The *Sunday Times*, also, advocates probing by the opportunity, in order to explore the possibility of connecting the treaty with the projected British, Japanese and American disarmament conference.

The *Sunday Times* sums up the argument for and against the renewal. In the former case, it mentions the possibility of subsequent strained Japanese and American relations, while the principal reason in favour is the natural desire not to break with an old friend, coupled with the feeling that, as an ally of Japan, Great Britain might be able to exercise influence over her policy, notably in China.

Profound secrecy is maintained regarding the discussions on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Imperial Conference. Apart from Reuter's announcement that the Alliance is regarded to have been automatically renewed for a year, the only information vouchsafed is that there are no developments to report, and that the account of the proceedings published in certain newspapers is partial, and, therefore, misleading. It is pointed out that the proposals for an international agreement as regards the Pacific embody no new idea and are not the suggestion of any particular person. No approaches regarding the question have so far been made to the United States or Japan, and the suggestion, so far, has not hitherto assumed a concrete form.

No fewer than seven British Cabinet Ministers attended yesterday's conference. Namely Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Lord Lee, Sir L. Worthington Evans, and Captain Guest, but Mr. Churchill was absent, while another Canadian Minister was present, namely Mr. Balfour, Minister of Marine, who only arrived on June 28th. The presence of the Ministers of War and Air was due to the fact that Empire defence was on the agenda, but discussions on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance occupied most of the day.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince had luncheon with the King of Spain, who is now in Paris—Havas.

ISLAMIC INSTITUTE.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed).
Senator Heriot, the Mayor of Lyons, is a former Cabinet Minister, is head of the committee for organizing an Islamic Institute in Paris—Havas.

IRISH RUMOUR.

LONDON, July 3rd.
Rumours are in circulation in this city as a result, it is reported, of a visit from General Smuts.

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An exact reproduction of a well known spa. Blends perfectly with spirits, especially Whisky.

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FROM PARIS
EVENING AND AFTERNOON
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SILK HOSIERY
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AMERICAN LADY
CORSETS.

We Specialize in
Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

DEATH.

HILL.—On July 2, 1921, Frederick Samuel Hill, Chinese Maritime Customs, age 39 years.

The China Mail.

NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.
HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921.

HOUSE RENTS.

The British, having got together a large Empire, have now decided against land-grabbing, and to regard the status quo as the standard for world boundaries. The Ordinance to amend the law relating to the recovery of possession in certain cases and to restrict the rents of certain domestic tenements is something like that. The Hongkong landlords have been adventurous and brave, and have reached property values and house rents on which the sun never sets, and this Ordinance may be cited as the Canute Ordinance, its message being "Thus far and no further." The rents collected at the end of December are established as the standard rent. So long as you behave yourself, and pay the rent paid last December, the Government says your tenancy must be undisturbed and peaceful. You need not worry about your friends going to your landlord and offering more than you are paying, for he cannot put you out, unless he is prepared to live in it himself, and then he must find you a suitable place at about the same rent. There are loopholes that smart lawyers of the use of, as in (1), (d), and (e),

but it must not be overlooked that the essential virtue of this Ordinance is the publicity it gives. All cases must be developed openly in the Summary Court, and "good faith" must be established. Hitherto the onus of getting protective or deterrent publicity has rested on the injured tenants, and you know what that means. They grumble, and they pay rather than fight. This encouraged squeeze. There was no reasonable security of tenure while the property gambling continued, and while refugees from Canton continued to aggravate the demand, and no protection. This Ordinance gives it. The mere passage of such an Ordinance, apart from the excellence or imperfections of its text, must do good. The tenant is no longer a mere lemon, he is human, and entitled to human consideration.

By the way, the public has not rushed, as we anticipated, to point out the fallacies of the Land Investment Company's long and too plausible letter to the papers. The other three papers have also followed a policy of discreet inactivity. Yet it had more tempting openings than those pointed out by the *China Mail*. When his Excellency the Governor comes to take notice of it in Council, he is sure to point out the impertinence of the "red herring" which the Company drew across the trail of his reference to certain properties. So far as that Company and that property was concerned, His Excellency was complaining of unreasonable increases of rents as a result of "farming out." The Company's letter confined itself to showing (and even then distinguously) the return obtained from said property by the Company. That was the Governor's point, not what the owning Company got, but what the tenant paid, in consequence of the Company's farming out policy. The company might get less than four or five per cent. On their own showing they "farmer" was getting much more.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Six Chinese cases of plague (three fatal) and one British case of enteric fever were reported on Friday.

The rainfall in twenty-four hours to 10 a.m. yesterday, as registered at the Observatory was 4.96 inches.

A twin cylinder motor cycle will be put up for public auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough at noon to-morrow.

In is announced that the S.S. a.m. train from Kowloon on Sundays and public holidays will be discontinued until further notice.

The number of motor cars imported into Shanghai during 1920 was 1,080 as compared with 837 and 453 in 1919 and 1918, respectively.

Messrs. Lokumal D. Karaney, general importers and exporters have opened an office here with a branch at Canton. Mr. L. D. Karaney has taken over the management.

A heavy snow enveloped Mount Fuji on the morning of June 18. It is said that this is the first incident of a snow storm on the mountain at this season for about 20 years.

The Imperial Aviation Association, reports a Tokyo telegram, proposes to carry out a competitive long distance flight of 600 nautical miles between Tokyo and Shanghai, in November next. The aviator, who wins the race, will receive ¥50,000.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, will move: This Board respectfully recommends that the Government provide lavatory accommodation for children in the two play-grounds at the Peak.

Mr. E. Suzuki, Consul-General for Japan at Hongkong, left on the "Korea Maru" for Japan where he will take a holiday before proceeding to take up his new appointment in Australia, as Consul-General at Sydney. Mr. Tsubogami who succeeds Mr. Suzuki in Hongkong, is expected from London in August.

After having drawn most of the funds to his credit in the Yokohama banks. Mr. Robert Sherover, who for five years has been engaged in the export and import business in Yokohama, departed quietly for America on the steamer Colombia, leaving behind him what his employees estimate at between Yen 200,000 and Yen 250,000 in obligations and but an inconsiderable sum in assets, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

The *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* reports that the str. "Ogawa Maru" has arrived at Shanghai with \$750,000 and 1,200,000 rounds of ammunition for delivery to the Kwangsi troops, together with a further consignment of ammunition to be supplied in Shanghai. The money is stated to be part of a Japanese loan amounting to ¥1,000,000.

The proposal to license Shanghai shops at which morphia, cocaine, heroin and opium are sold, continues to be the subject of agitation to some extent, though one newspaper complains that the Municipal Council should have adopted this course some time ago. A curious argument in favour of non-licensing is that some of the shops concerned are doing good by selling anti-opium pills!

"Starving, I was compelled to hawk to earn a few cents," was the reply given by a Chinese youth charged with hawking without a licence. The defendant added that he had a deformed arm, and was incapable of doing heavy work. Inspector Blackman stated that he once offered to give the defendant a recommendation for a licence, but the latter did not trouble to come to the station for it. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 or seven days.

The *Sinwancha* states that word has been received from Peking by the local officials to the effect that "Russian Bolsheviks, British labourers, Chinese labourers, and students" have joined hands and established headquarters at Peking, Shanghai and Soochow for a "no government" scheme, and are distributing literature. Investigations have been ordered. The report fails to state what prizes will be given to the investigator first discovering a British labourer in either of the places mentioned.

New of the death of Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Archdeacon Shaw is contained in a letter received in Tokyo from England. She leaves a daughter, Miss Dorothea Shaw, who accompanied her from Japan to England in April of last year and two sons, Norman, in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Ronald, a member of the clergy staff in Japan of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and now in England on furlough. The eldest son, Alexander, was killed in the war. Archdeacon Shaw was the first missionary of the Church of England to open work in Tokyo in 1873. He was appointed first chaplain to the British Legation in 1873, and died in Tokyo, March 13, 1902.

REVIEW.

The *Swastika*, Quarterly, 30 + XIV pp. Hongkong: E. W. Hamilton, editor \$1.

A new quarterly magazine of literary work by Hongkong amateurs, chiefly verse. First number, De gustibus, &c. The cover design is less attractive, to our taste, than the interior. It is too heavy, and the "lamp of truth" looks lopsided. The manner of introducing the contents to the reader is, however, a very clever and attractive one. The "Symposium," as they call their first article, is good reading, and in future numbers should be better, when the contributors find some subject of greater interest to wrangle over. A very promising feature indeed, which we advise the editor to develop.

The pastiche and interpretation of Walt Whitman can scarcely be classed with amateur work. Its author is an old literary free-lance, and well-known locally as a working journalist. In fact, frankly, he is the present reviewer, and may therefore be excused further comment on these five pages.

Mr. Hamilton's "Tales of the Pearl River" open well, with a story that, incidentally, appears to be a truthful picture of things Chinese. It is well told.

The verse is so varied, from grave to gay, from lively to severe, that we need not mention the contributions individually. Practically all are worthy of a place, many could have been sold to publications in the world outside. By the way, should Mr. A. Alban Parker be counted as an amateur? He is a professional journalist, but high class verse such as his is not included in journalistic duties.

Prize competitions should increase interest in the next number, and we look forward to the poems on "Towers," and the Chinese "Old Grouse in the Gunroom" anecdotes. Competitors for the second, we take it, need not necessarily be beginners. The editor, we notice, threatens to "fade away" if sufficient support be not forthcoming. That would be a pity.

Incidentally, this morning's *Daily Press* has a column review. We do not know who wrote it, our acquaintance, professional or lay, does not include anyone who could have written it. Because, if it was not written by someone "with a knife," and no conscience, it must have been written by somebody with the literary judgement of a dead donkey. Whenever he praises or blames rightly, he gives the wrong reason for it. It is none of our business to justify Mr. Bowen's epithets, but the stuff this reviewer writes about the "argued" or "ardent" west is blither and balderdash. He thinks sunset skies are always red. They always would be, in poems written by and for his class of bourgeois mentality. He says "wild moods" and "estrangement" "offer little scope for poetic fervour." He must be mad. The "Comedy of Errors" verses were jolly good satire; all this ass could see in them was "the charm of simplicity." His comments on the Symposium would be contemptible, were it not that their stupidous silliness deserves notice. What "conclusive information" could he expect in such a case? He admits it is "suggestive"—isn't that enough? Absence of "conclusive information," he says with a sly, more ostentatious than actual, "a fault common to such treatment of controversial topics." Beati illos! Blockhead! How deplorable it is that day should be sticky! Obviously it is impossible to convince any intelligent reader by generalities! For sheer foolery that would be bad to be beat. What can the perpetrator of it know about "intelligent readers"? He was never one himself. Lacks the apparatus. And he cannot find any definite aim in the magazine—the "first consideration in a literary journal." The *Swastika*, he complains, has no definite policy; "it is difficult to find what particular cause it advocates." That was careless of its editor. He forgot to mention the cause he was advocating. The *Swastika* is the official organ of the New Society for Providing Incompetent and Unutterably Foolish Reviewers with Subjects to Bray at.

Before leaving this incredibly crazy review, which is a disgrace to the hitherto respectable paper in which it has been permitted to appear, we must mention its mendacity. For the reviewer is a parentless liar as well as an idiot. He says, in a parenthesis, that "there are more misprints in this *Swastika* (1) periodical than are found ordinarily in a single issue of a daily paper in Hongkong." That's a lie, and he can take any daily paper he likes. Does he know a "misprint" when he sees one? As already mentioned, we haven't the slightest idea who wrote this review, and we don't care. Whoever he is, he should never be trusted to write anything more: his talents and knowledge are nearly good enough for a Sanitary Coozie's job; but for anything like literary criticism he is demonstrably a Wash-Out.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

DISTRESS in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THINGS THAT REALLY MATTER.

THE LOSS OF MONEY.

Interest is so often self-interest for unless something concerns us more or less closely, we cannot awaken any great enthusiasm for it.

Thirty million people can starve in Shantung and we do not care, but if suddenly the cock goes home to the country and we find ourselves break-fastless, strong feelings are aroused within us.

Similarly when the news reached Hongkong through Reuter of the failure of Farrow's bank, most people scarcely troubled even to read the cables, but when the few dollars we had scraped together in the French bank go west, one realises what a true calamity is the loss of money.

A message regarding Farrow's bank spoke of the harrowing scenes as the crowd of aged depositors clustered around the entrance. When a bank fails these harrowing scenes nearly always take place. They occurred in Hongkong on Saturday morning but on a very small scale, partly because of the suddenness of the news, which took most people by surprise, and partly because in Hongkong everyone lays claim to means which often are mythical, and to show grief over the loss of one's savings would be equivalent to an admission of comparative poverty.

The little groups of investors outside the bank on Saturday, while more than usually serious in manner, were perfectly restrained and sensible. No desire was expressed to batter down the door, strangle the attendants and raid the coffers, although similar feelings must have been lurking within their breasts. Good hard earned money gone. Had we only known! Better to have squandered it on riotous living!

One individual exchanged experiences and compared losses with another. Total strangers became close friends in an instant, united by the bonds of a common misfortune. When a bank fails it is hard for each depositor to realise the hopelessness of his or her case. Nothing can be done. Ordinarily how easy to take out money. A few words on a piece of paper and across the counter the dollars come, but after the crash how impossible.

When one deposits money in any bank, one always has a feeling that the money is really there, somewhere inside the doors. It is therefore difficult to comprehend its disappearance.

Matter, scientists say, is indestructible but money somehow can vanish overnight.

There stand two soldiers with be-ribboned breasts. They have read the notice that payment is suspended, and in their British way pretend to care not. Who knows of the hopes that were built on that little balance and now so rudely dashed to the ground?

Here a sailor—an officer, whose wife has been ordered home by the doctor at once. Her life is in danger. Her passage money and expenses were in the bank.

There a husband and wife who have hoarded for years so that their small family now growing up can be sent to school at home, realise together the inevitable and sickening postponement of their desire. Another five or ten years toiling and scraping long darkly ahead.

An aged couple stand behind with no attempt to mask the sorrow on their faces. He will soon be too old to work and both were looking forward to retirement next year. What does it mean to them? How can they start afresh? What does the future hold for them? Their savings were inspired by the natural wish to spend the remaining years of their life in the Homeland, but now they seem fated to end their days in Hongkong.

"My husband wished to gamble on shares and exchange" said one woman to another, "but I advised him to put his money in the bank in good English sterling. I thought that was the best investment, but now—" Strange, that tragedy and comedy are so often intermingled. The sight of investors hurrying to the doors of the bank only to find them closed could readily provoke amusement.

How unsympathetic, nay, how callous, are those whose savings are still secure in other banks.

But of what avail is sympathy in a case like this? When an individual fails to make good his commitments, proceedings can be taken against him but a bank is such an impersonal thing. True, some of the directors of Farrow's bank got a year's imprisonment or something of that sort but to how many years of penury and suffering were the thousands of unfortunate creditors condemned.

In quite a number of Hongkong homes to-day new adjustments are being made. Economies have to be effected which were never dreamt of before. Plans have been upset, arrangements postponed indefinitely. In England the New Poor found themselves forced to economise. Smaller houses were taken, servants dispensed with and life continued on a lower scale.

But when money is lost in Hongkong it is harder to retrench in this way. Where are the smaller homes for example? The saddest fact is that many of those whose savings are now gone had already, in their

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI RICE.

DEALERS STILL PASSIVELY RESISTING.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, July 2.

The rice dealers are still passively resisting. Practically all premises have been closed. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce suggests that rice shops close three days only and offers to mediate. The consensus of opinion is that the protest will fall flat. There has been no rioting or disturbance of any kind.

COTTON GOODS.

NEW SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, July 2.

A Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange was formally, it enthusiastically, opened in Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EVEN A CRITICISED POET WILL TURN.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—As I do not feel inclined to leave my defence to the possibly inadequate wrath of the Editor of the *Swastika*, who got off so lightly at the hands of Adversarius that he will hardly be sufficiently roused, I must beg of you space wherein to lay the serpent.

Adversarius talks of poet's claim to glory. No poet claims it—he hopes for it. And if we tell the canaille that poetry is not hard, it is but that we would appear the brighter in their self-discovered gloom of inability.

I need hardly point out that your contributor confuses rhyme and metre. Give him a dictionary. Tell him to look up these two words, as also "liquid" and "fluid." It was G.B.S. in the preface to the Admirable Bashville (I speak booklessly) who said that he wrote that play in blank verse as he had only a week in which to do it. This bears on Shakespeare's output. He was a busy man.

Lastly, in the poem from which Adversarius quotes, on p. 27, of the *Swastika*, "liquid" is an adjective. In his emendation he replaces it by a noun. This is cheap. Tell him not to do it.

Yours,

KEITH WEST.

A PAINFUL BUSINESS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Thro' the medium in your issue, I beg to say a few words re the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, in which many Hongkong folks are involved. As reported in the local press, its failure has been due to over-financing certain French business—in fact, the object of the Bank is to develop industries in China. Then, it is with pity but with sorrow on the part of those concerned, to learn through the Reuter's cables that support from other financial institutions in Paris to the Bank was refused, and its appeal to the Bank de France has been ignored, leaving the credit of the Bank smashed, despite the notice issued by the French Consul, Hongkong, in connection with the rumours of the financial difficulties of the Bank which prevailed here in November last.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1921.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL.

ST. PETER'S, WEST POINT.

The services held yesterday in connection with the patronal festival of St. Peter's Church, West Point, were largely attended. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. was followed at 11 a.m. by a Procession, Sung Eucharist and Sermon. There was special choral singing which included "Missa Solemnelle" (Merbecke) and Sullivan's "Oh Gladsome Light," the latter being rendered without accompaniment. The Rev. W. J. Featherstone acted as celebrant and the Rev. H. de T. Pyner was the preacher. The singing of "Eternal Father, Strong to Save" concluded the service.

HONGKONG BOOK CLUB.

Notices are out for the inaugural meeting of the Hongkong Book Club on Wednesday evening at 5.15 p.m. in the Sanitary Department's Board Room, by kind permission. Since the notice was circulated, the initial membership has risen to twenty, and there are still others coming in.

efforts to accumulate, cut down their expenses to a minimum and further economy will mean real hardship. —R. D.

WUCHOW'S ESCAPE.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH VICE-CONSUL'S FINE WORK.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

WUCHOW, July 1.

On all sides people are praising the work of Mr. Sly, the British Vice-Consul whose untiring labours saved Wuchow from the horrors of conflict. The Kwangsi General Kwei had resolutely determined to hold the town against the inevitable attack of the Cantonese gunboats when Mr. Sly, used his good offices to effect a compromise under which the town was evacuated by the Kwangsi troops and occupied by the Kwangtung forces without fighting. This happy result was not achieved without much anxious labour and great personal risk. General Lau Chan, who succeeded General Wai in the command of Wuchow, having expressed willingness to treat with the Cantonese for the capitulation of the town, Mr. Sly approached General Ngai Booping who agreed to accept the terms and revoke his orders to the gunboats to bombard Wuchow. Mr. Sly was tireless. For three days and nights he had scarcely any rest—a strain that must have been terrible in the present heat. Twice during the period of negotiations he was shot at, while there was the ever present danger of aerial bombs. The greatest admiration has been expressed for his courage, tact, and promptitude, high qualities which saved Wuchow from the almost certain horrors of war.

LATER.
Following the surrender of Wuchow, the separation of the city from Kwangsi has been declared. The Cantonese troops are advancing in the direction of Nanning. It is commonly believed that an aeroplane will be sent to drop bombs on Nanning in order to intimidate the populace.

WUCHOW TO-DAY.

CONSCRIPTED LABOUR.

Another correspondent writes that Wuchow is like a city of the dead. As a result of the martial law order prohibiting all movement afoot and ashore after dark the customary noise of a Chinese city has been placed to an uneasy quiet. Shops are closed, the streets are deserted, and the usually busy water front is quiet.

Trade is at a standstill and it is impossible to buy even the cheapest articles, not even a box of matches, as the shop people still refuse to open their premises for business. Practically all the street hawkers and many shop people have been conscripted by the Kwangtung authorities for transport work, the carrying of food supplies, munitions, etc. All communication with Nanning has been severed and trade with Hongkong is still practically at a standstill. Vessels leaving Wuchow for Canton and Hongkong take very poor cargo and not much more on the return trip. Navigation of the river now is quite safe, and with the restoration of confidence trade should slowly revive.

While Wuchow was saved from fighting and plunder, thanks first to the efforts of Mr. Sly and next to the strong measures taken by the Kwangtung authorities to suppress pillage, some of the villages further up the river are reported to have been less fortunate and to have been looted by the retreating Kwangsi forces. Perfect order prevails in Wuchow itself, thanks to the determined efforts of the Kwangtung authorities who are gradually gaining the confidence of the populace. Trade should be in full swing in another ten-days time. Food supplies in Wuchow, while not over abundant, appear to be adequate.

WHY

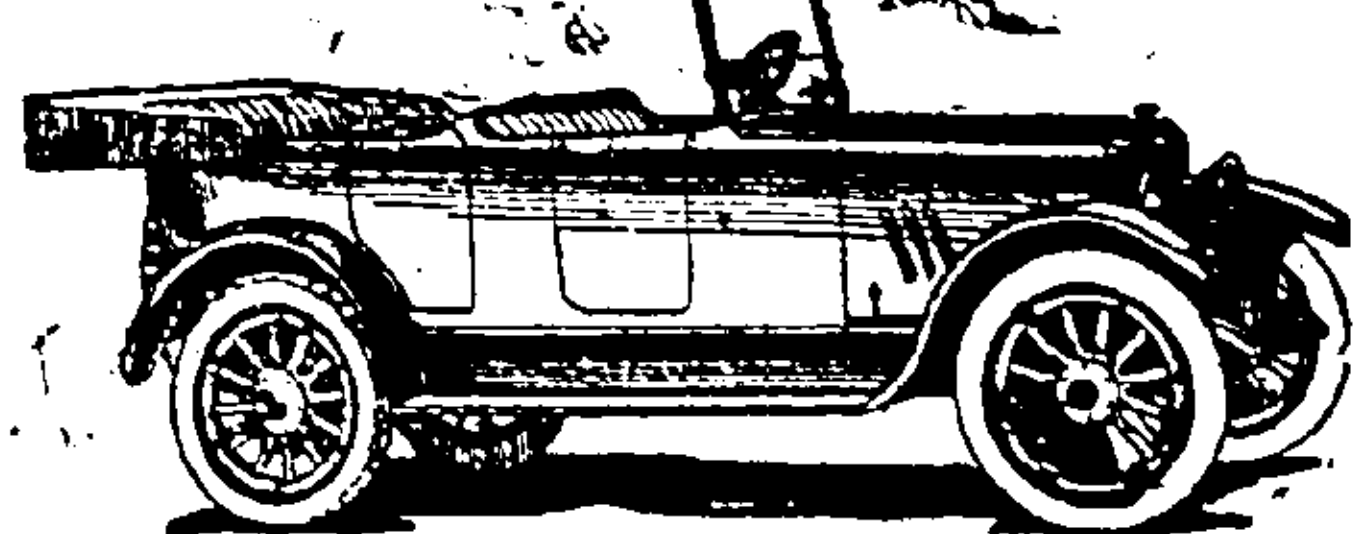
DOES A CROWDED ROOM
INDUCE HEADACHES?

Everyone who has sat for an hour or more in a room which is packed with people—a small theatre or a courtroom, for example—knows by experience the throbbing congested feeling of the head which follows confinement of this kind, and is apt to blame it on the fact that a large number of other people are present, while the real reason lies in a totally different direction. One can easily acquire a headache by remaining in a small room, alone, providing the doors and windows are closed and there are no cracks large enough for the admission of a fair amount of fresh air. In other words, it is the lack of sufficient oxygen which causes the headache in this case, rather than the presence of a large number of people—though the larger the assemblage, the quicker the available oxygen is consumed.

In addition, the heat and moisture given off by the bodies of those present interfere with the proper function of the pores of the skin, and the body makes an effort to throw off its water by increasing the flow of blood. In a short time the brain begins to throb, and this sensation soon changes to a steady prolonged headache, which may result in a fainting spell if fresh air is not supplied.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Are You Intelligent?

Are you intelligent? If so, the following mental exercises will gauge the extent. Get somebody to take out his watch, and then tell him when a minute has expired. Of course you must not resort to any such dodge as counting the seconds. And you must talk, and be talked to, during the test. If you guess to the very second the first time you are a Goddess. Three seconds short was the most correct first attempt among our acquaintances. Thirty seconds short is the worst attempt. The mistake is nearly always on the same side—the guessers think the minute is up before it is. Another excellent test is—looking at your watch, hold it to a mirror, and from the face of the watch reflected therein, try to tell the time. It sounds easy, but it isn't.

Empty Theatres.

The oldest playgoer will hardly recall such a collapse in the theatre world as is now evident both in London and the provinces. The brilliant outdoor weather has had something to do with it, but, of course, it is the coal stoppage which, after practically running the London season, is now closing the theatres. Suburban trains have been cut down; people think the train service even less serviceable than it really is—and stay at home. By comparison with London, matters are far worse in the provinces, where drastic restrictions in lighting and locomotion have affected not only the theatres and touring companies but social life generally.

Bullet In Man's Heart.

A series of X-rays photographs of a rifle bullet which is embedded in an ex-soldier's heart and which dances about every time the man takes a breath will be taken at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westminster-street, W. The man whose heart contains this war souvenir is Mr. Charles Baker, an employee of the Hackney Borough Council. He was wounded at Suvla Bay (Gallipoli) in 1915 and invalided out of the Army as incurable in 1916. Seen by a reporter, Mr. Baker said: "The only thing I can't do is to argue with anybody. If person starts arguing with me I quickly come over dizzy and want to hit him. Sometimes I have a hard job to restrain myself." The bullet is 1 1/2 in. long and is lying at the upper part of the heart.

Diamonds And Pearls.

On the heels of the revelation of the Japanese pearl comes the latest news of a severe "slump" in the diamond trade. The fact is that the value of precious stones is governed (1) even more by their rarity than their beauty, and (2) by the overflow of wealth seeking an investment easy to realise, free from taxation, and not subject to serious fluctuations. Since the war neither condition is fully satisfied. Delicate tests may be found which will enable the expert to differentiate the Japanese from the natural pearl. But to the ordinary purchaser there is no distinction, and in fact the former is just as much a real pearl as the vegetable marrow pollenised by the gardener is a real marrow. The diamond trade is depressed because, if the diamond combination worked the mines to their full capacity and placed the results upon the market, prices would come down with a run.

Women's 'Air-Taxi.'

Now that airways carry hundreds of passengers weekly, a striking feature is the number of women who are taking to this new and swifter form of transport. No air travellers are so enthusiastic as the women. They seem to enjoy every moment they are in the air. The luxury of the new aeroplane cabins delights them. For their benefit largely the saloons bear dainty flower-vases and mirrors. From one express in from Paris the other evening there emerged eight women, and only one man. Paris is the destination of most of the women. By going in a morning express one can now do an hour or so's shopping in Paris and catch a machine back which will bring one to the London air-station in time to dine to town for dinner. Two women who wanted to buy a good many things in Paris hired a special "air-taxi" the other day and went over in the morning, spending the whole day there, and returning by the scheduled aeroplane "express" next morning.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Included in a litter of pigs born at Omskirik was one with only one ear and no tail.

A good fishing area in the Wash is being ruined by seals, which get into the channels and destroy all the fish, said Mr. W. S. Rovee in the House of Commons.

At its final meeting the Standing Committee on Trusts protested against its abolition on the ground that it is both urgent and important that the inquiry into the operations of trusts and combines should be continued.

Whilst on the way to a Labour Bureau, Tinsley Waters, a draper's assistant, of Hornorton, went into a barber's shop for a shave. His face was lathered, and just as the hair-dresser was about to apply the razor the man was found to be dead.

Feeling ill, Albert Hall, a Midland Railway signalman at Burton-on-Trent, told his wife which lever to press to avert an accident and then swooned. Mrs. Hall after putting the signals to safety, went for a doctor, but her husband died shortly after.

"Please look after" me—thank you," ran a label attached to a 12-years-old Swedish boy who arrived at Liverpool and embarked in the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain" on his way to join his mother at Edmonton, Alberta, a trip of more than 5,000 miles.

An allotment holder near Colne, whilst digging, has found a well-preserved coin believed to be over 2,000 years old. The coin itself is an old Roman coin, and apparently the coin found was of Greek coinage used by Romans for commercial purposes. The coin contained Greek hieroglyphs, with the word "Nicomedes," an ancient King of Asia Minor.

Lieut. Colonel E. Gold, assistant director at the Meteorological Office, said to a reporter that it has been decided to establish a wireless station in Greenland for daily weather reports. Another development expected in the near future is the establishment of daily weather communications between Britain and Canada.

The death occurred at Barton-on-Humber (Lincs) from blood-poisoning of Dr. Charles Beck. About Easter time Dr. Beck trod on a tack and his foot had given him trouble for some weeks. On the Friday night during conversation with a patient he kept a finger on his pulse and an eye on his poisoned foot, remarking to his visitor once or twice, "I am afraid I am a gonner." On the Saturday, as stated, he died.

Finding himself in difficulties while swimming in a reservoir with his 8-years-old son on his back, William Herbert Lovick, 37, landlord of the Moorcock Inn, Rooley Moor-road, Norden, near Rochdale, Lancs., called for his dog to go to his help. Hearing his master call, the dog jumped in followed by Mr. Arthur Burrows. The boy was got to the bank, but by then Lovick had sunk. When his body was recovered he was dead.

One of the "finds" made at Thebes, in Egypt, by the expedition of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, was a body which had been buried with, apparently, all the household linen. "There were about 40 beautiful linen sheets," said Mr. Walter Hauser, one of the members of the expedition, "very big and all fringed. The linen had turned to a lovely shade of golden brown and was in perfect condition. Some of the sheets showed signs of having been carefully mended."

"I am a rum 'un. I have married five women and four of them are alive. I have had a good time with them all except the one in the workhouse. This was the statement alleged to have been made to the police by William Davies (69), of Knockin, Oswestry, who was charged at Shrewsbury with bigamy. Davies was alleged married 'wives' at Newtown, Ellesmere, Birmingham, Bishop's Ryder, and Shrewsbury. His legal wife is the one in the workhouse. Three of the 'wives' faced Davies in court. He was committed to the Assizes."

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. E. WARDING COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT SUCCESS.

On Saturday night it rained heavily, relentlessly. The weather was willfully disagreeable, even for the rainy season. Nevertheless the Theatre Royal was filled with an audience, unusually large for a fine night, surprisingly large for a wet one. Yet not so surprising. The H. B. Warding Company held the boards and the H. B. Warding Company has been here before. With lively recollections of the Company's remarkably successful previous visit, local theatregoers betook themselves to the Theatre Royal on Saturday night confident of an enjoyable evening. This confidence, based on previous experience, was not misplaced. A brilliant play—the dramatized version of George du Maurier's celebrated novel "Trilby," no less—superb acting—Miss Jeannette Sherwin in the title role and Mr. Charles Quartermaine as the "hungry spider" Svengali—and fine scenery—lavish for a touring company, even a good one—were features that contributed to a splendid performance. The applause, cordial from the outset, steadily increased in warmth. So enthusiastic did it become that the curtain had to be raised three, four, five times at the conclusion of each act. With the final fall of the curtain the Company received an ovation.

The acting was consistently good. If much was expected of Mr. Charles Quartermaine as Svengali from his previous performances here, all anticipations were exceeded. He played the part with an unpleasant realism born of unusual dramatic art and skill. The sinister, subtle, the fanatical egotism, and the cold fury of the insane hypnotist, his repellent cunning and violent outbursts, Mr. Quartermaine played with an ability that won him ungrudging admiration. Miss Jeannette Sherwin gave a brilliant portrayal of the lovable, tragic "Trilby," her acting in the passionate scenes with her distraught lover "Little Billee," and her unassuming encounters with the hateful Svengali culminating in the final horror that precedes a tragic death. Every mood of the volatile Trilby, sad or joyous, resigned or rebellious, was interpreted by Miss Sherwin with equal skill. She fully deserved the ovation accorded her. Mr. Peter Creswell invested the role of the overwrought Billee with the necessary spirit and passion, while Miss May Hallatt gave a finished portrayal of the animated concierge, Mr. Frank Vosper and Mr. Wordley Hulke as "Taffy" and "The Laird" respectively were equally at home. The part of Gecko, the tragic violinist, was ably played by Mr. Christian Morrow. Mr. James Jolley was quietly effective as the Rev. Thomas Bagot and later capably blatant as Colonel Kaw, the theatrical manager. Good within the limits of their respective parts were Miss Alys Rees as Billee's mother, Miss Madeline Grande and Miss Edith Smith, both as grisettes, Mr. Frederick Annerley as the Duc de la Bochemartel ("Zou Zou"), and Mr. Hamilton Edwards as Theodore de la Farce ("Dodor").

To-night the Company will present "The Choice."

A VIOLENT HAWKER.

STRUGGLE WITH INDIAN CONSTABLE.

Persistent violation of the Hawkers' Ordinance, and assault on an Indian constable in an attempt to evade arrest cost a Chinese \$3 this morning. Inspector Appleton, of No. 7 Police Station, West Point, told Magistrate Orme that the defendant was brought to the police station at 4 p.m., yesterday, with two large baskets, one containing cigarettes and the other lalchees. He was allowed bail in the sum of \$5. At 6.30, he was seen in Park Road in possession of the same baskets, by an Indian constable. Captured after a short chase defendant struggled violently to escape, knocking off the Indian's turban, bursting his revolver holster, and breaking his watch. The struggle lasted twenty minutes, during which it took the Indian all his time to hold on to the defendant. With the assistance of a Sanitary Inspector the defendant was overpowered and taken to the station. The defendant said that the constable chased another man, who dropped the baskets when arrested, seemed inevitable and made good his escape. The constable thereupon seized witness and tried to force him to carry the baskets to the station. Naturally he refused. The Indian then used force and tore his coat. "I did not strike him," said defendant, "I have not the courage to do so."

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$3 for hawking without a licence, and \$5 for assaulting the constable. In lieu of the fines, the defendant would have to undergo 7 and 10 days' hard labour for the respective offences, the sentences to run consecutively.

\$10,000 FINE.

VALUABLE OPIUM HAUL.

A fine of \$10,000 was imposed in Magistrate Orme's court this morning. Chief Preventive Officer Watt charged a man and a Chinese girl with having had unlawful possession of 115 tael of prepared non-Government opium. The girl was seen leaving Tai Hing wharf about 7.15 last night with a basket in her possession. A search revealed the opium, which was of good quality and valued at \$1,416. She took the detective on to Des Voeux Road and there pointed out the man as the person who had offered her \$5 to bring the drug ashore from a sampan. The man denied the girl's story declaring that he was only a seaman employed on the sampan, and was ordered by the master to accompany the girl ashore. He did not know the girl was carrying opium. The Magistrate discharged the girl and fined the man \$10,000 or 12 months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General.

From the Manila Observatory—

4.45 p.m. July 2, 1921.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam direction unknown.

5.30 p.m. July 3, 1921.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving west or W.N.W.

7.58 p.m. July 3, 1921.

Typhoon Long. 125° Lat. 16° moving west.

12.50 p.m. July 4, 1921.

Typhoon in about 122° Long. E. and 15° Lat. N. moving West.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL COMPETITION.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club Bogeys Pool Competition played over Happy Valley Course during June was won by R.K. Valentine (10) who returned a card of 1 up. 44 cards were taken out.

The following handicaps have been fixed—

E. J. R. Mitchell..... 4

Lieut. H. R. Gilbert, R.N. 8

Capt. H. E. Murray..... 9

D. W. Tratman..... 12

Major R. Lloyd..... 12

Major A. W. Timmis..... 18

EXTORTIONATE HOUSE RENT.

A remarkably convincing letter about the Rent Ordinance, in the light of his own experiences, has reached us from "A Father of Six." We have compared the statements with the proofs submitted, and find them as true as they are shocking. The letter, with some editorial comment, will appear in to-morrow's China Mail.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH"

To-day being the "glorious fourth," the naval vessels in the harbour dressed ship and displayed the American flag prominently among their bunting. Many public buildings also sported the stars and stripes below the Union Jack at the top of their flagstaffs.

IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS, THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORONET ARE SCREENING FOR POSTIVELY ONE DAY ONLY ON THURSDAY, JULY 7th, AT ALL PERFORMANCES

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Happy Valley Course.

LECTIC Competition to be played over above Course during July and August for Cup presented by a Member of the Club.

Conditions.—18 Holes. Half handicap allowed. Any number of cards may be taken out. Entrance Fee 10 cents each card.

J. B. ROSS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1921.

WANTED.

BOY TO COOK & WAIT at TABLE. Speak English. Good wages if suitable. Apply Box 1238, c/o "China Mail."

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HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN. (Holland-East Asia Line.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From: HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LA PALICE, GENOA, LISBON & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RADJA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th July, 1921, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES, General Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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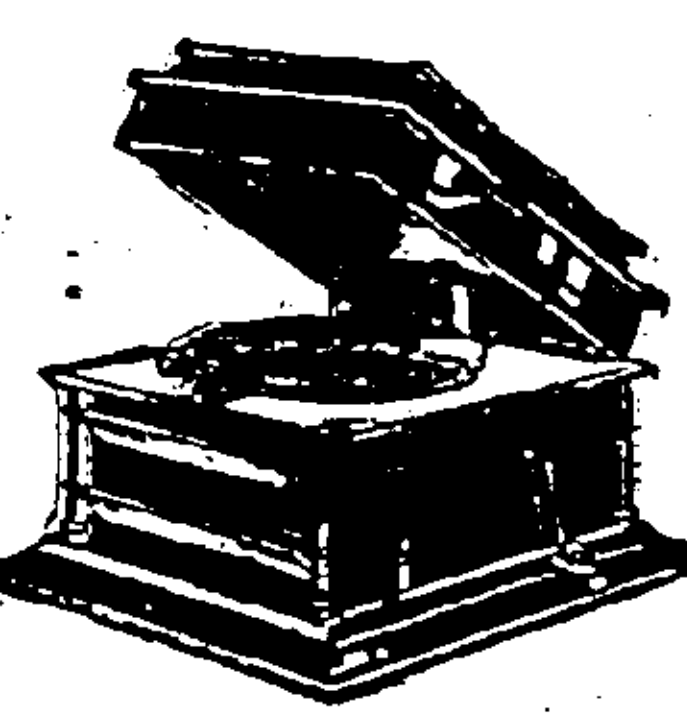
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SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	7,000	13th July	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	8,000	18th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"MAHARAJA"	7,800	22nd Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	16th Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA"	8,900	13th July	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	22nd Aug.	
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	4th July	Yokohama direct.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	7th July	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,000	10th July	Shanghai and Japan.

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regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
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on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
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KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Friday, 25th July, at 11 a.m.
YOSHIDA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
KIKUJI ... Friday, 5th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.
TOSU MARU ... Friday, 6th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
MIKAO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
TAKETOYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TOSU MARU ... Sunday, 10th July.
WAKABA MARU ... Monday, 25th July.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.
JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July.
YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Wednesday, 13th July.
MIRIMA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
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EASIER DIVORCE.

LORD GORELL'S BILL.

FREEDOM FOR THOUSANDS.

The Divorce Bill that recently passed the House of Lords, and may soon be introduced in the Commons, will, if passed into law, mark a new epoch in the life of the unhappy married, and may at first lead to such an increase in the number of divorces that the present crush to enter the Divorce Court will be regarded as a mere nothing. There may be divorces, not by the thousand, but by the ten thousand a year.

The question whether the Bill will be passed this session depends largely on whether the Government will grant facilities for its discussion in the Commons.

England at the present time, states a Home paper, is said to be the only country in the world with a divorce law that does not treat men and women equally. A man can divorce his married partner solely for misconduct. A woman can not. Lord Gorell's Bill removes this injustice. It gives the injured wife the same relief as the injured husband. Thus at one stroke, the number of divorce petitions may at first be largely increased, if not doubled.

DESERPTION.

This is not all. The Lords, on Lord Buckmaster's initiative, added desorption to the Bill as a ground for divorce. Either a husband or a wife who can prove desorption lasting for three years will be able to secure freedom from a marriage that has become only a mockery of marriage.

This alteration may yield results that will at first seem startling. No one knows the number of married persons who are living apart, but the number is said to run into hundreds of thousands. In 21 years more than 300,000 persons were separated by magistrates' orders. Allowing for deaths, probably about 200,000 of these separated persons are still alive. In some instances there may have been reconciliation. In many there has not.

In addition there is an army of married persons separated by private legal deed, drawn up by a solicitor. The number is problematical. There are 16,000 solicitors and if each solicitor on an average draws up one separation deed a year, there have been more than 300,000 such deeds drawn up during the past 21 years, separating 600,000 individuals, of whom 400,000 may still be alive.

This may be an over-estimate. One solicitor, who specializes in separations, is known to have drawn up 240 deeds of separation in a year, but such an experience is utterly exceptional. Yet if the estimate be reduced by half, there may still be 200,000 "married" persons living apart under private deeds.

There is, beyond this, the legion of "married" people who have drifted apart without any kind of order of arrangement.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Korea Maru," on Friday—Mr. and Mrs. S. Bancy, Mr. F. Bannam, Mr. T. H. Dimerville, Mr. H. Eadie, Mr. J. N. F. Forbes, Mr. R. A. Gower, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hitchcock, Mr. G. Ealey, Mr. K. Hattori, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. J. S. Knight, Mr. F. MacBride, Mr. V. A. J. J. Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Renwick, Mr. W. G. Saunders, Mr. M. Sauton, Mr. E. Suzuki, Capt. J. Stenland, Mr. J. B. Suter, Miss M. E. Turley, Miss B. Tonkin, Mr. A. A. Conzelmann, Mr. S. E. Campbell, Mr. L. Dionisio, Mr. F. Gutierrez, Mr. Jose Gutierrez, Mr. F. Gutierrez, Mrs. S. Hirst, Mr. L. Hushgens, Mr. J. Johnson, Miss S. Kawamura, Mr. J. R. Melville, Mr. L. Perpetuo, Mrs. E. C. de Silva, Mr. M. Yamano.

Whatever the exact figures may be, and there is at present no means of knowing them, there is no doubt that the number of "married" persons in fact separated run into six figures. These will not all be eligible for divorce under the new Bill, unless they can prove desorption. The ground of "desorption" does not mean "separation by consent." The number of claimants on the ground of desorption may, however, run to astonishing figures, and there is an expectation among lawyers that, if the new Bill becomes law, even the coming extension of divorce jurisdiction to the assize courts may fail to cope with the new divorce queue. It has been urged that the granting of divorce should be made a matter for county courts.

HAPPIER LIVES.

"Personally," said Mrs. Seaton Tiedeman, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, to a Daily Express representative, "I am in favour of extending the grounds for divorce, because I believe that it will reduce immorality and lead to happier married lives. There is at first likely to be an increase in the number of divorces, but the widening of facilities for divorce is likely to have a disciplinary effect on married men and women, and to lead to more amicable married life."

"The present system, which refuses divorce to many unhappy couples who have drifted apart, places a premium on immorality. Poor persons in such circumstances often find new partners without troubling about a legal status. Some commit bigamy. Persons who can afford divorce often find that the only way to secure it is for one party or the other to be guilty of misconduct or commit perjury in pretending to have done so."

The Poor Persons Department at the Royal Courts of Justice has done something to help the poor man or woman to secure relief in the Divorce Court. Mr. Adrian Husard Stree, its secretary, informed the Press representative that last year 3,888 applications were made for assistance, and 85 per cent. of these related to matrimonial causes. The number of applications granted was 2,284.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain "Baba," carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, 9th July, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, June 27, 1921.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.) COAL, GENERAL PORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, COOL, MUTARR, KISHIMOTO, YOSHIMOTO, HOTO, KAWAZU, SATO, SHIN-NEW, KAWATA, SHIRAI, KAMITA, MADA, and OYUBARI.
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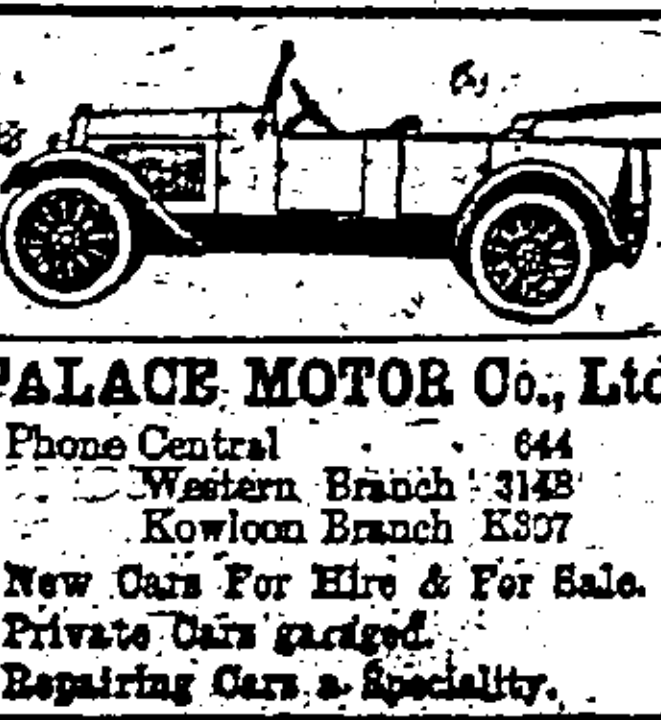
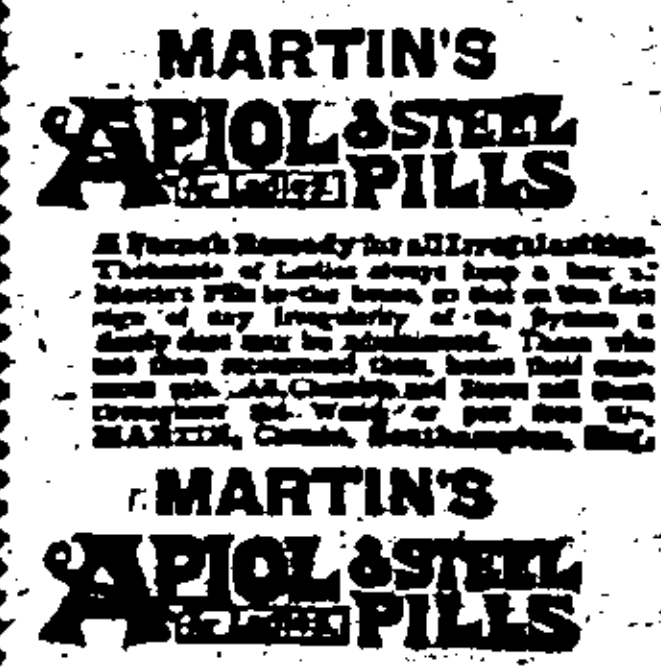
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SHIP REPAIRERS,
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OXY-ACETYLENE, AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL, AND
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SHIPPING.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China & Japan Conferences)

Regular monthly service between

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, DAIREN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN.

Steamers	Sailing	For	Sailing
BRILLE	August	Rotterdam & Hamburg	8th August
HAIFA	September	Amsterdam & Hamburg	4th Sept.
TSJIMANOK	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	2nd Oct.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN,

General Agents,

Telephone No. 1574

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any ship
of 300 tons long.
Works Office: 44, GORDON ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 688.
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Business hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, April 2, 1921.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating For Eastern service for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

To MANILA.

"West Kenahaw" ... 15th July.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
(Via HONOLULU.)
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To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (Via MANILA).
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Also, cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco
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NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,
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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	July 16th.
SPERIA MARU	8,000	July 20th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.
FIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Sept. 6th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG.
"CHOY" MARU	13,500	July 18th.
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Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers' freight and sailings, apply to—
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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

COOKS "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be
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JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
S.S. "TJISONDAMI"	Java	2nd July	4th July	HAN FRANCISCO.

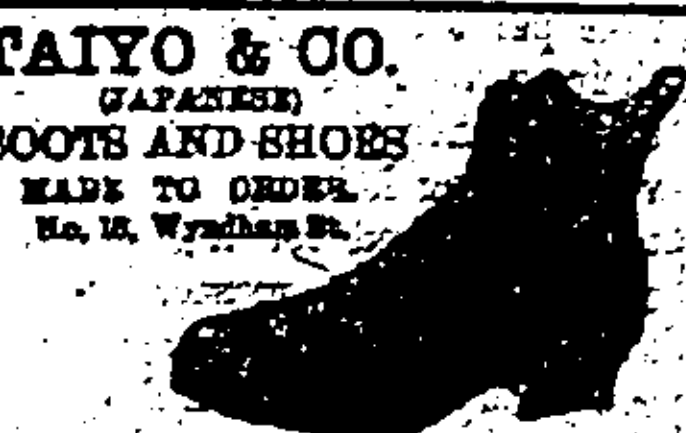
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all Overseas Ports to the
United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

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A. KWAI & CO.
12 & 13 GORDON ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
"NAVY CONTRACTORS"
Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,
Ball-Makers, General Storekeepers
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Cable Add. "AKWA". Tel. No. 264.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

-DRY DOCK-

Length 787 Feet

Length of Blocks 750 Feet

Depth on Centre of

RIVER (H.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.

-THREE SLIPWAYS-

Capacity of Slips, Ships Up

to 2,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of

LIFTING 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

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A. E. LEJEUNE . . . Motor Car Mascots

HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE PILFERAGE EVIL.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

Public servants have told the business men who met them to discuss the pilferage evil that such a thing exists only in their imaginations, and are apparently satisfied that they have convinced the men who know, and will not be worried over the matter any more. In that they make a very great mistake, for the shippers and shipowners, to say nothing of the underwriters, know perfectly well what is occurring, and are preparing to marshal their facts in a manner that will convince the officials they have to meet. The pilferage evil is only limited by the reduced opportunities offered by reduced trade, and although its benefits are beginning to be felt, the underwriters' 75 per cent. clause does very little to put things right. It is a very difficult thing to place the blame for the present state of affairs, or rather to apportion it with any degree of fairness. The shippers are not by any means blameless. The honest ones all too frequently pack their goods in cases which would be child's play to the clumsiest thief, and it is very certain that there are thieves at work who certainly cannot be described as clumsy. Before the bottom fell out of the fur market skins of all sorts were the special mark of what was probably a large gang of the cleverest thieves that have worried Scotland Yard for quite a long time. No matter what precautions were taken, no matter what ships were selected, the shipowners were broached and looted with extraordinary regularity. But that was a very exceptional incident, and most of the cases which are filed are of the common-place sneak-thief order, in which, unhappily for romance, investigation places the great bulk of old-time piracy. But it is annoying just the same, and very much greater care ought to be taken in the packing of nineteen cases out of twenty, says the *Journal of Commerce*.

And, unfortunately, not all shippers are above suspicion. Not long ago a merchant made a great noise over a breached case. Instead of containing three hundred and fifty articles, as it should have done, the case arrived, obviously tampered with, and with only a hundred. Had the shipper taken his loss rather more quietly it is quite possible that in the press of business his claim would have been passed without comment, but the fuss he made drew attention

to the matter, and careful measurements proved that the broached case could not possibly be made to hold more than one hundred and seventy. Other fraudulent consignors are not so clumsy in their methods, and there is no doubt that over and over again the underwriters pay claims when the packages never contained anything else but the rubbish with which they were delivered. At other times the cases have probably—often certainly—been opened and sealed up again before it reaches the hold of the ship which is to transport it. It must be remembered that railway-men, carmen, and dockers have infinitely better opportunities of pilfering than have seamen. Some of them are liable to be searched at the dock gates, but then it is only by the policeman, who always has to cope with rushes of big gangs of men coming off work together. The seafarer has to get past the Customs-house officer, too, and generally has to undergo their scrutiny by himself, or with only one or two shipmates to distract their attention. It is in the matter of policing, to a certain extent at the gates, but much more particularly with plain-clothes men, that the Home Office should have

Certainly a quantity of valuable goods are stolen on shipboard, and that is perhaps the most unsatisfactory means of all. For not only is the loss to be considered, but salt is rubbed into the wound by the knowledge that Merchant Jack is invariably robbed even more than other thieves by the receivers to whom he tries to dispose of his wares. Discipline is in such a condition that not infrequently the ship's officer actually sees the theft take place, but cannot consider himself in a position to apprehend the thief. Should he do so it is not at all unlikely that the local branch of some union or other will delay the ship's sailing, while they make sure that their member is not being victimised. Seagoing pilferers know this chance, and take full advantage of it; they also know that the young officer who lends his owners into a heavy bill for demurrage is not likely to be promoted for his pains. And if the ship's officers take pains to protect the interest of their owners' clients by detecting thieves when there is no fear of their vessel being held up, are they likely to be thanked for it? There is a certain elderly master mariner—known, loved, and respected by everybody who frequents the London river—who tells a story of how he was fired with excessive zeal when he was a very young man. He and another junior officer discovered a broached

case of clothing in the half-empty hold. As there was every indication that the thief had only just started operations, they did not report the matter, but watched and waited. Presently a seaman slipped down and began to help himself, to be nearly captured by the two youngsters. Did they get warmly praised for their zeal when they brought the man to justice? Not a bit of it. The magistrate sentenced him as a very hardy-treated individual, and then turned round and soundly rated the prosecutors for putting temptation in the innocent man's way. The fact that the bait would not have been seen had he not entered the hold with felonious intent counted for nothing.

Some shipowners hold the view that their business is to prevent the ship's stores and fittings being stolen, and that the shippers and underwriters must look after themselves. It is a very short-sighted policy in a score of ways, and many who held it during the boom are realising its fallacy in the slump. The pilferage evil is one against which all concerned must combine. The proposal that the ship's officers shall again be employed to check cargo in and out is reactionary, and bound to be unsatisfactory in its working, and to cause more discontent than its advantages would be worth. For it must be admitted that too little tallying is done at the ship's side at the moment. Perhaps the best solution of that particular difficulty is the provision of a special tallying officer at the ports—a man sufficiently senior to avoid being gulled or allowing his attention to wander, with a thorough knowledge of ships and docks, sailormen and labourers. In other words, a master mariner who has not held his command too long before he swallowed the anchor. Responsibility could safely be placed on his shoulders, and power given him to have any case of which he was suspicious opened and examined. Were he engaged by the owners, underwriters, shippers, and dock authority in concert the extra salary to be paid would not press upon anybody, while loyalty to his employers would not cause him to turn a blind eye upon any part of his duties. With adequate police forces ashore and afloat, and the adequate administration of maritime justice by the bench, such measures would soon put a big check to pilfering at the British end of the journey, leaving other countries to take measures best suited to their particular needs.

SHIPPING REFRIGERATION.

NOTABLE PIECE OF WORK.

Among the notable developments that have recently taken place in the shipping of perishable cargoes from Australia to Britain a particularly interesting piece of work has just been carried out by Insulators, Ltd., of Canning Town, London.

Their work in this case was carried out on the motor steamer "Kangaroo" at Messrs. Thornycroft's Shipbuilding Yard, Southampton. The "Kangaroo," which is owned by the Government of Western Australia, is one of the most up-to-date units in modern maritime refrigeration transport work.

The insulation is on Messral's Insulators' usual system now being installed in vessels of many of the leading lines, and consists of Tish work slabs subsequently faced with their Insulate jointless composition. The surface of the insulation is fire, vermin and moisture proof, and the holds possess a most clean and hygienic finish.

At the tests of the refrigerating machinery and insulation, some exceptionally satisfactory results were registered, reflecting great credit on all concerned.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A BRIGAND BAND.

OFFERED FOR SALE.

THE RESPECTABLE OUTLAW AND THE
GOVERNOR.

A N.O.D. News correspondent wrote as follows from Fakumen, Manchuria, on June 4:—

When General Wu, recently appointed Military Governor of Heilungkiang, the most northerly province of Manchuria, left his original headquarters in Tsaoanfu, he bequeathed to his successor a little problem. In the neighbourhood of Kiatinghsien, on the road between Liao-puanhsien (Chengchintsin) and Tsaoanfu, there was a formidable band of robbers unabashed. Their numbers were estimated at several hundreds and their behaviour was fairly satisfactory. For instance, by a ruse their chief, with a large following, succeeded in entering a rich farmer's homestead. They were supposed to be regular troops. The chief merely

insisted on commandeering 13 rifles belonging to the squire. And a formal receipt was duly signed by the robber chief and handed over. It was a temporary loan!

WILL THE ARMY BUY THEM

The question is whether the Mukden Government is willing to accept these brigands as soldiers. That is the little problem which General Wu left to his successor in Tsaoanfu. Negotiations have been in progress. The robbers have been comparatively well behaved. So it looks quite likely that the Manchurian army will be strengthened by what an officer of the British Chinese troops of Weihsaiwei once described as the best fighting material in this country, the "hunchutze" or brigands.

CRAMP COLIC

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

" Daisy " - - - - \$1.45 per lb.

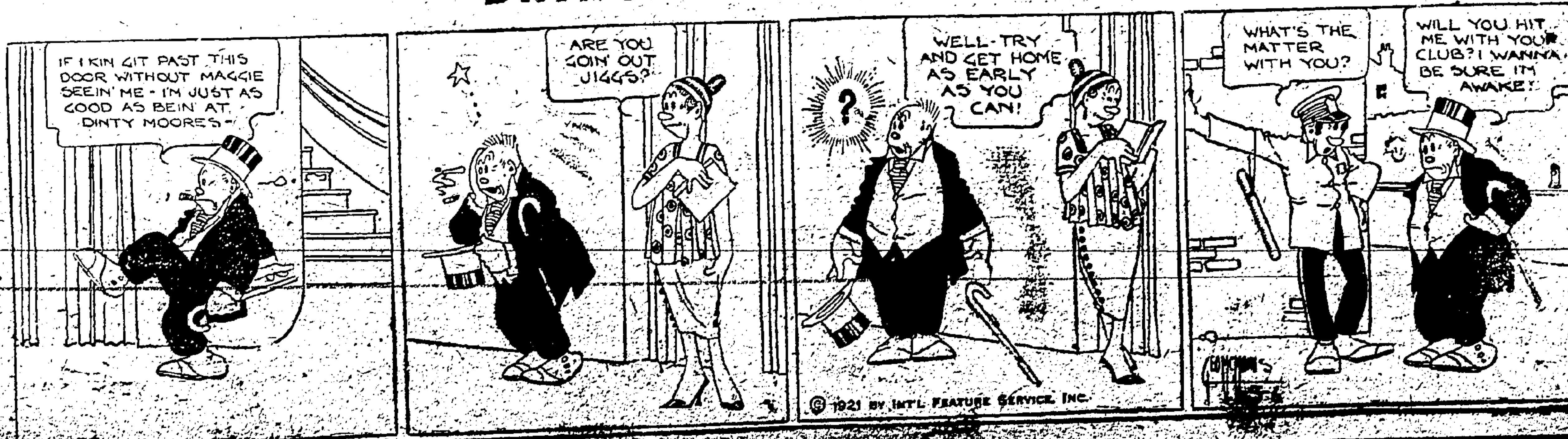
"Dairymaid" - - 1.35 " "

"Pastry" - - - 1.15 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.



BRINGING UP FATHER.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE—CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	
July 5.—I.C.S.N.	Hangsang.
6.—C.N.	Chenchi.
8.—D.L.	Changchow.
9.—C.N.	Chowang.
10.—D.L.	Chowang.
11.—C.N.	Chowang.
12.—D.L.	Chowang.
13.—C.N.	Chowang.
14.—D.L.	Chowang.

FOOCHOW.	
July 5.—D.L.	Hailong.
6.—D.L.	Hailong.
12.—D.L.	Hailong.

SHANGHAI.	
July 5.—I.C.S.N.	Hangsang.
6.—C.N.	Chenchi.
8.—D.L.	Changchow.
9.—C.N.	Chowang.
10.—D.L.	Chowang.
11.—C.N.	Chowang.
12.—D.L.	Chowang.
13.—C.N.	Chowang.
14.—D.L.	Chowang.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.	
July 11.—C.N.	Kueicow.

TIENTSIN.	
July 6.—I.C.S.N.	Chipeh.
11.—C.N.	Kueicow.

TSINGTAO.	
July 7.—I.C.S.N.	Cheung.
9.—C.N.	Chowang.

PUKOW.	
July 5.—C.N.	Chenchi.
12.—C.N.	Chenchi.

NEWCHWANG.	
July 5.—C.N.	Yunnan.

TAKAO.	
July 14.—O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.

KEELUNG.	
July 10.—O.S.K.	Kaio Maru.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.	
July 5.—C.N.	Kueicow.
9.—C.N.	Kueicow.

SAIGON.	
July 5.—A.L.	Cadaretta.
Aug. 2.—A.L.	Lake Onawa.

SINGAPORE.	
July 5.—A.L.	Cadaretta.
Aug. 2.—A.L.	Lake Onawa.

BANGKOK.	
July 5.—I.C.S.N.	Chowang.
Aug. 1.—O.S.K.	Chowang.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.	
July 7.—C.N.	Linan.
13.—C.N.	Linan.

CEBU AND ILOILO.	
July 7.—C.N.	Linan.

SANDAKAN.	
July 8.—I.C.S.N.	Hinsang.

JAYA PORTS, ETC.	
July 5.—A.L.	Cadaretta.
Aug. 2.—A.L.	Lake Onawa.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.	
July 9.—I.C.S.N.	Namang.
11.—C.N.	Torila.

CALCUTTA.	
July 9.—I.C.S.N.	Namang.
11.—C.N.	Torila.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.	
July 7.—N.Y.K.	Totomi Maru.
9.—P.O.	Dilwara.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	
July 14.—A.O.	Chengda.
15.—N.Y.K.	Nikko Maru.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	
July 14.—A.O.	Chengda.
15.—N.Y.K.	Nikko Maru.

JAPAN PORTS.	
July 5.—O.S.K.	Jaya Maru.
6.—P.O.	Helen.

LIVERPOOL.	
July 5.—W.Y.K.	Tenyo Maru.
6.—P.O.	Helen.

HAMBURG.	
July 30.—H.E.A.L.	Bridle.
Aug. 15.—H.E.A.L.	Radja.

HAMBURG.	
Aug. 15.—H.E.A.L.	Radja.
Oct. 15.—H.E.A.L.	Radja.

HAMBURG.	
Oct. 15.—H.E.A.L.	Radja.
Oct. 15.—H.E.A.L.	Radja.

GIRL-WIFE SHOT.

A PARIS TRAGEDY.

BOY HUSBAND'S POVERTY.

The tragedy of the marriage of Jeanne Valet, a girl of 15, to George de Voucoux, a boy of 16, was revealed in the Paris courts, where the husband was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for wounding his wife with a revolver.

Before marriage she was a midwife and he an insurance clerk. They fell in love, but his earnings were barely sufficient to keep himself and she went on working. Presently, however, they decided to chance love in a cottage. They married.

For 45 days she struggled to keep the home going on her husband's meagre earnings. Then she gave up the attempt and went away, leaving behind a pathetic note:

"We have not enough to keep us. You had not enough for yourself, and now I am an added burden. Good-bye. All is over."

Months later, seeing her in a Paris street, he fired 3 revolver shots at her, but only wounded her slightly.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.	
July 5.—R.F.	Tyden.
12.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan.
21.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia.
Ang. 3.—R.F.	Protetia.
18.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia.
23.—C.P.O.S.	Monteagle.
Sept. 1.—R.F.	Idaho.
15.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia.
20.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan.
Oct. 5.—R.F.	Protetia.
18.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia.
23.—C.P.O.S.	Monteagle.
Nov. 2.—R.F.	Idaho.

SEATTLE.	
July 9.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
10.—S.D.	West Isip.
12.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
15.—W.L.	West Jappa.
17.—A.L.	Idaho.
20.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
23.—A.L.	Idaho.
26.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
29.—W.L.	West Jappa.
Aug. 1.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
3.—A.L.	Idaho.
6.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
9.—W.L.	West Jappa.
12.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
15.—A.L.	Idaho.
18.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
21.—W.L.	West Jappa.
24.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
27.—A.L.	Idaho.
30.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
Sept. 2.—W.L.	West Jappa.
5.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
8.—A.L.	Idaho.
11.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
14.—W.L.	West Jappa.
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20.—W.L.	West Jappa.
23.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
26.—A.L.	Idaho.
29.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
Sept. 2.—W.L.	West Jappa.
5.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
8.—A.L.	Idaho.
11.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
14.—W.L.	West Jappa.
17.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
20.—A.L.	Idaho.
23.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
26.—W.L.	West Jappa.
29.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
Sept. 2.—A.L.	Idaho.
5.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
8.—W.L.	West Jappa.
11.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
14.—A.L.	Idaho.
17.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
20.—W.L.	West Jappa.
23.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
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29.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
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8.—A.L.	Idaho.
11.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
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17.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
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23.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
26.—W.L.	West Jappa.
29.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
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8.—W.L.	West Jappa.
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26.—W.L.	West Jappa.
29.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
Sept. 2.—A.L.	Idaho.
5.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
8.—W.L.	West Jappa.
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17.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
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Sept. 2.—A.L.	Idaho.
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29.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
Sept. 2.—A.L.	Idaho.
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11.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
14.—A.L.	Idaho.
17.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
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29.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
Sept. 2.—A.L.	Idaho.
5.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
8.—W.L.	West Jappa.
11.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
14.—A.L.	Idaho.
17.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
20.—W.L.	West Jappa.
23.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
26.—A.L.	Idaho.
29.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
Sept. 2.—W.L.	West Jappa.
5.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
8.—A.L.	Idaho.
11.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
14.—W.L.	West Jappa.
17.—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
20.—A.L.	Idaho.
23.—N.Y.K.	Chiyoma Maru.
26.—W.L.	West

